ELEVENTH DAY.

Monday, 13th October 1941.

The House reassembled at the Jaganmohan Palace Pavilion on Monday, 13th October 1941, at 12 of the clock, Mr. President (*Rajamantrapravina* N. Madhava Rau, B.A., B.L., Dewan) in the Chair.

Before Questions and Answers were taken up, **Mr. Kadidal MANJAPPA GOWDA** brought to notice that he had sent up a special representation *re.* Bus Fares, and enquired when that representation would be taken up for discussion.

The PRESIDENT stated that he would let the member know of it presently.

Extension of the Session and the Programme of Work.

The PRESIDENT informed the House that Government were agreeable to the extension of the session by three days from that day and expressed the hope that members would co-operate in making the best use of the time by getting through as much business as possible, preference being given, of course, to the most important items of work. With this object in view, he suggested, tentatively, that on that day and the next, resolutions might be discussed and on the last day on which the Assembly would probably meet in the morning representations might be taken up. The special representation sent up by Mr. Kadidal Manjappa Gowda might also be discussed on the last day.

With regard to resolutions, since the order of preference had already been decided by ballot, he could not possibly vary that order. But if the members came to an agreement among themselves as to which of the resolutions should be taken up, he would have no objection to permit discussion on those resolutions. As regards official business, Government very much wished that it had been possible to go through the entire business, but for want of time that was not possible. So, that item would have to be put off till the following session. Continuing, he said that these were all tentative proposals which the members were free to discuss and that if they had any alternative suggestions to make, they were welcome to do so.

Mr. S. RAMAPPA proposed a slight alteration to the programme suggested by the President, *viz.*; that more important resolutions might be discussed on that day and till lunch hour on the following day; the special representation thereafter to the end of that day; and representations on the third day. He agreed to the session being held in the morning on the last day. He was also in favour of Bills being put off to the next session

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY said that he would have had no objection to resolutions being taken up immediately, but for the fact that the members of the Congress party had not come prepared with definite ideas as to the attitude they should adopt in respect of the several resolutions. Every morning, the party was holding meetings and coming to an understanding in respect of such of the matters as were coming up for discussion during that particular day, and since they did not have notice that resolutions were going to be taken up on that day, they would be unable to vote upon each resolution on any agreed lines. He therefore suggested that if there was no objection, representations instead of resolutions might be taken up till lunch hour on the following day and resolutions on the last day. They had already been

arranged in ballot order and should therefore be taken up for discussion in an order, lest there should be dissatisfaction on the part of members whose resolutions might not be taken up. In the alternative, a few Government representatives and all leaders of parties might meet and select such resolutions as they considered important from a general point of view. There would be nothing wrong in such a procedure because in other legislative bodies, even in the matter of preparation of the agenda, party leaders and Government representatives would meet and arrive at common decisions.

As regards Bills, he suggested in particular that at least half an hour be set apart on any of the three days in question for discussing the Prison Reform Bill. It was not a controversial measure and no object would be gained by delaying it.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI thought that representations were the most important item of business and should therefore be discussed both on that day and till lunch hour on the following day. As regards the proposal that representatives should meet and arrive at an understanding as to which of the resolutions should be selected for discussion, he felt that it would be very difficult to arrive at any such understanding.

The PRESIDENT observed that he could take the responsibility as regards the selection of representations for discussion. But so far as resolutions were concerned, his hands were tied since ballot was over, and if there was to be any selection at all, the members would have to come to an understanding among themselves.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO was in favour of all the suggestions made by Mr. K. Chengalaraya Reddy, subject to the understanding that Questions also should be taken up for one hour each day as usual.

The PRESIDENT stated that if members were sure that discussion on the Prison Reform Bill would be over in half an hour, it might be taken up on any one of the three days.

Mr. N. RAMA RAO then suggested that some time limit should be fixed for speakers in respect of each resolution and representation.

The PRESIDENT welcomed the suggestion. He observed that even the time allowed under the rules, *viz.*, 30 minutes for the mover and 10 minutes for others need not be availed of by intending speakers. Some of the representations were self-explanatory and in respect of them, Government would straightaway inform the House what action they proposed to take.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY suggested that the Prison Reform Bill be discussed from 5 to 6 P.M., on the following day.

Mr. S. N. M. RAZVI feared that it might not be possible to finish discussion on that Bill within an hour or two. The Bill itself might be non-controversial, but if any member happened to raise a controversial point, others would have to discuss it, in which case, the discussion would drag on. So he thought that it would be better to postpone the discussion on that as well as all other Bills till the next session.

Mr. Bhupalam R. CHANDRASEKHARAYYA supported this view.

The PRESIDENT then summarised the understanding arrived at, as follows:—

1. that representations, including the special representation of Mr. Kadidal Manjappa Gowda, would be discussed till the lunch hour the following day;

2. that resolutions would be taken up thereafter and continued the whole of that day and also the next day;

3. that the Assembly would be held from 8 A.M. to 11-30 A.M. or 12 NOON on the last day;

4. that the President would select important representations for discussion;

5. that as regards resolutions, the members might come to an understanding among themselves as to which of the resolutions should be selected for discussion; and

6. that as it was not possible to allot sufficient time for the discussion of the remaining bills, they would all be put off till the next session.

He also informed the House that as the Assembly Hall had to be vacated by 4-30 P.M. on the following day to

facilitate some other function, the House would meet at 11-30 A.M., instead of 12 NOON on that day.

Mr. K. CHENGALARAYA REDDY represented that it would be better if previous intimation was given to party leaders of the particular representations that were going to be discussed.

The PRESIDENT replied that he would let the members have the information by about 2 P.M.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—*contd.*

Reduction of Hulbanni in Chitaldrug District.

Q.—103. **Mr. Patti BASAPPA** (Molakalmuru—Rural).

Will the Government be pleased to state :—

(*a*) the villages that have entered into an agreement with the Government to graze the cattle in State Forests and the amount of *hulbanni* paid by each village in Chitaldrug District ;

(*b*) whether they would consider the question of reducing the *hullubanni gutta* by half and bring the rule into force this year, taking into consideration the hardships of the cattle on account of scarcity of rainfall in this pucca maidan district and especially in Molkalmuru and Chellakere Taluks ?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, GENERAL DEPARTMENT (Mr. J. Appaji Gowda).**—

(*a*) 309 villages. The amount of *hulbanni* for all the villages is Rs. 13,061-8-0.

(*b*) The amount levied being low, does not admit of further reduction. If there is drought and consequent scarcity of fodder in any particular locality, the usual concession of throwing open State Forests for free grazing will be shown.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—Why is it that the particulars are not furnished village-war, as asked for in the question ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—To compile the particulars separately for 309 villages would take much time.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—Are the Government aware that in some villages the amount collected is in excess of the amount due ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—No. Collections are made according to the entries in the Demand Register.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—Is it a fact that even after the *hulbanni gutta* is paid by the raiyats, the right of cutting and removing grass is given on contract to particular individuals ?

Mr. J. APPAJI GOWDA.—Yes, sometimes.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—How is it justifiable and how are the cattle of the villages to find fodder ?

The CHIEF CONSERVATOR of FORESTS (Mr. C. Abdul Jabbar).—Even after the contracts are given, there will be enough grass left for the cattle. And so far, no complaints have been received that the system has resulted in reducing fodder. If any complaints reach the department, they will be considered.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—Are not the Government aware that from Molkalmuru and Challakere Taluks, complaints are made almost every year ?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—In particular years, reports were received and free grazing was permitted.

Mr. Patti BASAPPA.—In view of the very scanty rainfall in these taluks, will the Government be pleased to waive *hulbanni* altogether ?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—Even the present rate of fees levied is very low. The amount realised is Rs. 13,000 only against nearly Rs. 52,000 which Government would have realised if grazing were allowed under the individual permit system only.

The MINISTER for REVENUE and FINANCE (Rajamantrapravina K. V. Anantaraman).—The request will be examined.

Mr. T. SHADAKSHARAPPA.—Do the Government agree that rains have failed in the taluks during this year, and yet they have been levying *hulbanni* from all the concerned raiyats ?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—No. This year also, there has been 15 inches rain in Molakalmuru and 10 inches in Chellakere. And the Deputy Commissioner has reported that it would be

sufficient if the time for repayment is extended by fifteen days more.

Mr. A. NANJUNDA SETTY.—Reports might have been received. But actually was there sufficient rainfall in the said taluks?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—At any rate, no reports have been received to the effect that the rains have failed.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—Do the Government agree that the average rainfall in Chellakere and Molakalmuru Taluks is very much lower than in other taluks?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—May be.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—Are the Government aware that as a result of this, the raiyats have been experiencing great difficulty as regards fodder for their cattle?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—Yes; and that is why permission is being given to cut leaves, when sufficient grass is not available.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—Is it not a fact that the *gutta* is levied in advance?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—Yes, by about the 15th of September.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—Does not paucity for grass begin from January?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—In January, there will be no grass even in the forests.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—Is not the *hulbanni* amount collected in three instalments, *i.e.*, June, July and August?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.— The rule provides for payment of the gutta amount in three instalments on or before the 15th of July, 15th August and 15th September every year.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—If after 15th September, grass is not available for cattle, does mere extension of time for payment by fifteen days benefit the raiyats in any way?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—That depends on their luck. Because after the fee is paid, if the rains fail, the money cannot be refunded except under special orders of Government.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—Is it not a fact that these taluks adjoin the borders of the Madras Presidency?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—Yes.

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—Are Government aware that cattle from the adjoining British territory are allowed to graze in these taluks?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—Yes. There is nothing to prevent permission being given to such grazing,

Mr. M. H. NARAYANA RAO.—When local raiyats themselves are experiencing difficulty for grazing their cattle, is it fair to allow cattle from parts of British India to graze in these areas?

Mr. C. ABDUL JABBAR.—If there is any such hardship, it should be brought to notice. So far, no representation has been received.

Construction of the Alur-Bikodu Road.

Q.—105. **Mr. A. P. BASAVALINGE GOWDA** (Alur—Rural).

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) when the estimate for constructing Alur-Bikodu road in Hassan District was prepared;

(*b*) the amount estimated and within what date the work was ordered to be completed;

(*c*) whether the work has been completed accordingly;

(*d*) how long it will take to complete the work;

(*e*) instead of constructing a bridge on the road, whether a low level causeway was constructed causing inconvenience during rainy season for men and vehicular traffic;

(*f*) whether, even, now, it is possible to complete this road-work by the construction of a bridge?

A.—**The SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT** (Mr. M. G. Mehkri).—

(*a*) In 1937.

(*b*) Rs. 32,000. No definite time has been stipulated

(*c*) The work is nearing completion.

(*d*) *Vide* answer to (*c*).

(*e*) A high level causeway is constructed. During normal floods, the flow will pass through vents below the